FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO., AVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVals, a New Assortment of Drugs and

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do., Root do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime a Soda, Compound Extract of Bachu, Capsules, Thom's Extract Communic, Specific. Cherry, hypopasspane Compound Extract of Bucha, Capsules, Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Limiments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Pumigating Partils, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples. Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Saive.

Indetible Pencils, a New Invention Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS and other Musical

Instruments Tuned and Repaired, by Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.

R. R. El BETTER THAN 10

PREPARED IN VACUO.) The Curative Principle of Sar-saparilla enters largely into the composition of

R. R.

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla. One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body! So swift is this remedy in entering into the resolution, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in air minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10

R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian,) than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacue,) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative proper-ties over Scrofula Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the com-position of the Benovating Resolvent, pro-duces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The Inert matter that enters so generally in the large cinal or pharmacopeia formula, is, by Dr. Badway's process, cast aside as rubbish. One tenspoonful of the Resolvent is suffi-

cient for a dose for all Skin Diseases. Salt Rheum, Pimples, Biotches, Sores and Erup-tions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c. One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eves bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take,

The first dose that is taken seizes on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the

system.

The Renovating Resolvent, if used in of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rick-ets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Eyes, Strumons Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Op-thalmia, Itch, Constitutinal Debilthalmia, Itch, Constitutinal Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urcthra, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c. posits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY and CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Com-missioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs-RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remody that has disclosed calculous concretion.

Its SOUVENT, discrete, lithestriptic and tessic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all detructions, and correcting all de rangements of these organs.

No swift is this remedy in passing into one cir-culation, that it has been detected in the series in air minutes after it has been taken; by adding are minutes after at has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen,) is detected in the vessel, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or micturating in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. B. BELIEF rubbed on the spine. &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient soothing, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations with-out irritating the nuccus membranes of the bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., or causing straining when at stool. Price of Resolvent, \$1 per bottle, or 6 for \$5. Pills, 25 cts. R. R. Relief, 50 cts. per bottle, Principal Depot, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

For Sale by Redington & Co., San Francisco, R. H. McDonald & Co, San Francisco, And by all Druggists and Country NEW, AND FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

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Per American Ship "Syren," Perkins, Master,

From Boston Direct.

AND FOR SALE BY

BOLLES & CO.

Duck---No. 1 to No. 10, OARS-from 5 to 22 feet in length,

Cotton Sail Twine,

Trusses of Lampwick, Boston Sugar Cured Ham

L. in 1 and 2 B cans. This celebrated brand of Oysters, just received per "Syren," direct from the packers, and warranted fresh. For sale by BOLLES & CO. McMURRAY'S OYSTERS,

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Per "Syren," and for sale by
BOLLES & CO. CHALK,
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CALIFORNIA LIME, O received by every packet, direct from the agents in San Francisco. BOLLES & CO.

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-PEE-HAWAIIAN BARK KA MOI, From Bremen,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

RHINE WINES, i e: HOCHHEIMER.

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GERMAN PALE ALE,

EX KA MOI, FROM BREMEN.

HEMP RIGGING,

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ex "Ka Moi," and for for sale by BOLLES & CO. BEST PORTLAND CEMENT, ex "Ka Moi." Also, best Roser

Cement. For sale by BOLLES & CO. MANILA ROPE,
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IS THIS SO? Sound Health to be obtained at last ?

The way to obtain Sound Health! ST-CLEANSE the Stomach from all offensive accumulations, which so usually proall affensive accumulations, which so usually prome functional derangement vitining the fool.
2nd—Purify the Blood from all acrid and corrupt numers, and you will remove the causes of the greatist mass of the diseases which afflict so many of the numer family.

WHELPTON'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS.

This Famous Medicine has proved its value in Dis-cases of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and DIGESTIVE ORGANS, KIDNEYS, &c. Also, in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and SKIN DIS-EASES—It being A DIRECT PURIFYER OF THE BLOOD and other fluids of the human body. See Handbills given away by Agents

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, in boxes, price 74-65, la 15-64, and 2s. 9d. each, by G. WHELP-TON & SON, 3 Crane Court, Fleck Street, London, And may be had of Mr. J. T. WATERHOUSE, Honolini, and of all Chemiste and Medicine Vendors in Great Britain and the Colonies.

The undersigned has heard so much in praise WHELPTON'S SAFE VEGETABLE PILLS from pa 4-1y5 JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AY BE SEEN THE VIEWS token

Lava Flow at Kahuku, Earthquake at Walohinu, Kau. Views of Kilauen and other piaces. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at low prices. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes, which will be sold cheap.

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PUNALUU RICE. No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. BEST ENGLISH Boiled Paint Oil.
For sale by BOLLES 4 CO.

Sole and Saddle Leather, Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins, CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for WAIMEA TANNERY C. Notley,

A. S. CLEGHORN, Patty's English Pie Fruits, Toper Haunts in London.

The rights of honest topers were suppressed by King Charles, who, for the poor fee of an annual three pounds sterling, granted licenses to tavern-keepers to sell wines at all prices they pleased, in spite of all statutes to the contrary. You may fancy how finshed the face of the thirsty cockney might become, who, on putting down his eight-pence for a quart of clares, was told by Francis, the drawer, that the price was a full quarter noble, or one-and-eight-pence. Lord Goring, who issued those licenses, pocketed a respectable amount of fees in return.

By statute, London had authority only for the establishment of forty taverus. But what did roystering George Goring care for statute, since the king gave him license to ride over it? Taverns multiplied accordingly, not only in the city, but in those "suburbs," as they were once called, fragrant Drury Lane, and refined Convent Garden. With competition came lower prices, however, and

Lane, and refined Convent Garden. With competition came lower prices, however, and the throats of the Londoners were refreshed, while their purses were not so speedily lightened. Jolly places they became again; but when they not only increased all over the town, but took to "victualling," as it was termed, as well as "liquoring," the authorities began to inquire into the matter. With the claret that was drank, a corresponding amount of venison was caten. At the same time, the king's bucks began to disappear, and suspicion arose that gentiemen in taverns dined off his sacred majesty's deer! A watch was set to prevent such felonious fare being dined off his sacred majesty's deer! A watch was set to prevent such feloulous fare being carried into London from any of the royal parts, chases or forests. Still, haunches smoked on the boards of those naughty victualing taverus, and haughty cockneys, "greatly daring, dined!" The stolen bucks were smuggled in over Bow Bridge; and not till that passage was occupied by representatives of legal authority did the ventson intended for the court cease to find its way to the city.

by his des

range, on the summit of Mount Batongol,
275 miles west of the town of Irkootsk, near
the Chinese frontler, in the midst of the
rocky desert, and found pure graphite.
After years of costly labor Aftert found

The Speaker decided that the point was not well taken, and the enlogist continued: "Ah! this is too sollam an occasion, Mr.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL .- The earth

tended for the court cease to find its way to the city.

The drama at this time, lingered about Blackfriars and the Bankside. Bacchus emi-grated westward, before Thespis. In 1633, in Convent Garden, and the little lane adja-cent, which had then just begun to be called Russell Street, there was not less than cight taverns and twenty ale houses. This was thought to be so much beyond the require-ments of the public thirst, that an order was issued to reduce the number of taverns to issued to reduce the number of taverus to two, and to reduce the number of ale houses two, and to reduce the number of ale houses to four. The suburban public cried out against the drinking privileges of the city, where claret was tapped in taverns, and ale ran from the spigot from before breakfast till after supper time. The Council directed the attention of the Lord Mayor thereto, and in 1633 inquiry was made as to how many taverns had been newly opened since the year 1612. The reply was, "sixty and one." In the return, it is pleasant to read of the "Boar's Head," as "an ancient tavern." Tectotallers will, perbaps, entertain due regard for "Bagsishaw Ward," as being the only one in the city, described as having "never a tavern within that ward." But then, Basing Hall, or Bagsishaw Ward, was fanch availlested, as to be auther to the Sulan mountain gorges near frikootsk, and pursuing the discovery, tracked it back to a branch of the Salan mountain range, on the summit of Mount Batongol, the attention of the Lord Mayor thereto, and in 1633 inquiry was made as to how many taverns had been newly opened since the year 1612. The reply was, "sixty and one." In the return, it is pleasant to read of the "Boar's Head," as "an ancient tavern." Tectotallers will, perbaps, entertain due regard for "Bagrishaw Ward," as being the only one in the city, described as having "never a tavern within that ward." But then, Basing Hall, or Bagrishaw Ward, was of such small extent as to be rather contemuously spoken of by Stowe himself, who calls it "a small thing consisting of one street." An inhabitant of this ward lad, therefore, only to step into the next street if street." An inhabitant of this ward had, therefore, only to step into the next street if he wanted a stoup of Bordeaux, or a flagon of ale. If he swore over his liquor, he was liable to the penalty of a shilling; and if he went on his way home noisily, with more claret under his belt than he well knew how to carry, he was muleted of a crown. These fines were distributed among the poor, so that the more drinking and profinity abounded, the better it was for the poor. To be blasphemous, was to be on one of the blessed paths of charity. paths of charity. City chronicles tell of one Richard Dixon,

City chronicles tell of one Richard Dixon, who, having more of an eccentric compassion for the distressed than regard for propriety, swallowed his claret, swore a score of oaths, and deposited twenty shillings with the town clerk for London paupers. Sober people is the city, however, complained of the increasing number of inns and taverns. Orders were issued accordingly, and a Boniface here and there took down his bush at the beginning of the week, but hung it up again before Saturday. The temperance party furnished a list of 211 taverns, new and old, in the city, in October, 1663. At that ty furnished a list of 211 tayerns, new and old, in the city, in October, 1663. At that time, Shakespeare's and Washington Irving's "Boar's Head," in Eastchap, was kept by one William Leedes, "not by any license from the King's majesty," but "as a freeman." Will Leedes may well have seen Shakespeare, who had not been dead then a score of years; and we may fancy mine host's guests discussing the second edition of the Folio, which had then been out of the press

In spite of the law for the suppression of certain taverns, these remained open, and new inns were built. The fashion and delicacy of Drury Lane were deeply affected by the threatened building of a tavern in that refined locality, in addition to eleven already existing there. The master of his majesty's tents, one Thomas Jones, resided in Drury Lane, and he petitioned the Council to prohibit the above building, as being to the great prejudice of the royal tent-master "and other neighbors, being men of excellent quality." The greatest blow at the old taverns, was the prohibition of victualling. Tavernnew inns were built. The fashion and delieacy of Drury Lane were deeply affected by
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prejudice of the royal tent-master "and other neighbors, being men of excellent quality." The greatest blow at the old taverns,
was the prohibition of victualling. Tavernkeepers beset the king for licenses to cook keepers beset the king for licenses to cook and retail meat, it being, says one petition, "a thing much desired by noblemen and gen-tlemen of the best rank, and others, (for the which, if they please, they may also contract beforehand, as is the custom in other coun-tries) there being no other fit place for them to eat in the city." This was in Cheapside: "Ah! this is too solium an occasion, Mr. there is no of the best rank, and others, (for the which, if they please, they may also contract beforehand, as is the custom in other countries) there being no other fit place for them to eat in the city." This was in Cheapside: but there was also Will Mead's house in Broad street. It had ever been resorted to by citizens and foreigners, on account of its famous fish dinners. The company had always been of the very best quality; gentlefolk, who conformed themselves to the laws made for eating fish upon days appointed. If Will Mead be not permitted to vend his Lenten fare, then he is "deprived of his best way of subsistence, having applied hinself and bred up many servants only for the dressing of fish." As license had been given to two vintners to "dress and vend fish," Will prays for similar license to dress and vend fish, with his hand on this yere record of his no, ould look the Amerikan eagle proudly in the eye, and defy chain lightnin in any shape, or from any quarter it might come, and when prostrated bed at the pleasant boardin' house of Mrs. Jones, on the Hill, the thoughts of the armor, and that air record of his 'n, come to his wounded sensibilities like a leavenly angel, and even Death himself couldn't set him half a turn back!" raid" which, some thirty years earlier, had been kept by the poet's namesake. Johnson, and which had been a "Mermaid," when men of quality took their wine, as early at least as the time when the Houses of York and Lancaster were at bloody strife for the crown of "this our England."

But occasionally men of quality died as

rown of "this our England."

But occasionally, men of quality died, as well as drank, in a London inn. I am not sure that it was not in this very "Mermaid" that Richard de Grey, the sixth Lord Grey of Ruthyn, died in 1823, an utterly penniless gambler. His son Henry, from poverty, never assumed any title of honor, and it was not until the time of his great-granden. Best. until the time of his great-grandson, Regi-nald, that the honor and fortune were restor-ed to a family of which the present Baroness Grey de Ruthyn is the representative.

THE RICHEST BOY IN AMERICA.—The papers are telling about some boy in New England, now fourteen years of age, who is supposed to be the richest boy in America, because he has a great deal of money. To our mind the richest boy in Ameirca, is the one who is good hearted, honest, intelligent and ambitious to do right. He is the one who loves his mother and always has a who loves his mother, and always has a kind word for her; who loves his sister or kind word for her; who loves his sister or sisters, and who tries to help them, and who regards them with true affection. He is the boy who does not call his father the "old man," but who loves him, and speaks kindly to and of him, and tries to help him as the hairs of old age gather fast upon his brow.

The richest boy is the one who has plack to fight his destiny and the future. He is the one who has the manhood to do right and be honest, and who is striving to be somebody; who is above doing a mean action; who would not tell a lie to screen himself or betray a friend. He is the boy who has a heart for others; and whose young

self or betray a friend. He is the boy who has a heart for others; and whose young mind is full of noble thought for the future, and is determined to win a name by good deeds. He is the one who looking forward to the time when he can have a wife,—a dear good girl—loved by him with all the depth of his nature, and for whom he will labor to make a good husband.

of his nature, and for whom he will labor to make a good home and a good husband. This is the richest boy in America. Which one of our readers is it.

This boy we like; we would be glad to see him; would like to take his hand and tell him to go on exruestry, that success might crown his efforts. And if he is a poor boy, we should meet him at the threshold, bid him enter, and give him good advice, well and kindly meant.—That other rich boy down in New England we don't care anything about, for there are fools and snobs enough to worship, flatter, and spoil him.—

New York Denacorat.

The Pompeian women obtained from the East, an ungent, with which they saturated their hair, and then sat for hours in the san until the foreign substance was dried in, and the hair was transformed. Sometimes this process took days to be perfected, and then, if the lady had so large a circle of acquaintances that she could secure no privacy in her city house, she betook herself to the country, and remained there till her bair was made more silken, and more rich with golden hue.

made more states, and more stated, as it varies with us, fashion being more of an arbitress than taste, in that important detail of women's costume. "Bats" and custions were skillfully adjusted by the slave conferr to the head of her mistress, and we find some traces of the waterfall.

Curis seem to have been the favorite style of dressing the hair for a time—curis thrown

Curis seem to have been the lavorite style of dressing the hair for a time—curis thrown back off the bead and flowing on the neck, such as we call Grecian curis.

Wearing the hair in a large knot on the summit of the head, or in short ringlets around the forehead, was also a favorite mode with the exquisites of those days of exquisite electrons.

Pencil-Lead Mines and Lead Pencils.—
Every one knows what a black lead pencil is, but it is not generally known that there is not a particle of lead in the pencil. The material variously known as black lead, graphite, plumbago, is almost wholly composed of carbon. It probably owes its missomer to the fact that previous to the employment of graphite for making pencils, common lead was used, and this, within the present century. For a long time the best graphite was obtained, not in very large quantities, of Borrowdale, in the English county of Cumberland, where it was discovered in 1564, early in the reizn of Queen Elizabeth, and pencils, much like those still in general use, were produced the year following. As the supply of the graphite (known in Cumberland, while in the mine, by the name of wad) was not large, the British Government from the first took great pains to prevent the exportation of the article, and even to limit its home sale to a supply just sufficient to meet the estimated demand. Graphite is found in various parts of Europe, and even in North America, but of a very inferior quality. The Cumberland mines were worked only a few weeks in each year, yet the yield of wad was estimated at £40,000 a year. While the grapite lasted, England had a monopoly of supplying the best pencils to the world. Year after year, for a century past, the graphite deposit in Cumberland became "the by degrees and gradually less." The result was that graphite powder had to be compressed into a solid cake from which pencils could be supplied. A French waristion, said to be an improvement, was to mix the powdered and fifty years ago the pencil manufacture commenced in England, and improved in France was transplanted in the village of Stein, near Nuremberg, in Bavaria; and little more than a century since Casper Faber there began to make the pencils, which continue to be made by his descepdants and bear the family name through the world. But what adorned the head most, of the But what adorned the head most, of the Pompeian belies, were the jeweled pins with which they used to fasten their hair. Some of these were marvellously beautiful, not in color only, but in poetical design. One of these pins, found in Herculaneum, and about seven inches in length, is surmounted by a Venus, chisled in gold; she is twisting her hair, and looks at herself in a mirror, held by Cupid. Another, is ornamented with a small figure of Psyche kissing Love. These jewelled pins are, perhaps, the most interestsman agare of revene ansang love. Love, jewelled pins are, perhaps, the most interest ing features of a woman's power. They seemed to have been selected with such dain ty care as best harmonized with the occasion on which they were to be worn, showing a love that the symplecture represented were make the pencils, which continue to be made by his descendants and bear the family name once that the symbols they represented were not overlooked, nor their poetical meaning

by his descepdants and bear the family name through the world.

The present John Lothair Faber, great-grandson of Casper, has been head of the firm since 1839, and is not very wealthy, but has recently been ennobled by the King of Bavaria. One of his brothers is associated with him at Stein, in the process of manufacture; the youngest of the three. Ebernard Faber, represents the firm for the Western World, at New York. Stein is literally a town of pencil factories of which Baron Faber is the ruler, taking care of the health, government, education, industry, thrift and anusements more oversooked, nor their poetical meaning unremembered.

We moderns cannot admire those pins without wonder at the perfect taste which the pagan artists used in forming the least trifle. Would it be possible to use, with more effect, or with more grace, so small a space as the head of a pin, for the hair?

One aircretes our diamond constellations. our aigrettes, our diamond constellations, and our koh-l-noors, are very beautiful, but among all our modern designs for jewels and parears, none awaken in our minds associations of ideas so exquisite as those suggested by the taste of those graceful pagans.

Young girls in Pompeli wore nets, and excited the charming capricingness of their

ercised the charming capriciousness of their fickle taste in choice of color, texture and style. Some of them were made of gold-thread, studded with pearls and other pre-

thread, studded with pearls and other precious stones.

But with that same passion for beauty in
dress, which now, as then, lies at the very
heart of woman's nature, nothing could be
more unlike our modern female costome than
that of the Roman women. Their ideal was
naturalness, and hence genuine beauty of
form. They did not wear corsets, nor had
they the remotest idea of barreling up their
busts with whalebone and steel. Next to the
skin, they wore a sament of the very finest skin, they wore a garment of the very finest cambric, very much like the modern chemise. Then a straight band or scarf called **rophium*, whilch served to support the bosom with that grace we so admire in antique paintings. The makers of that part of a woman's ward-After years of costly labor Alibert found an exhaustless deposit of graphite equal to the best ever taken from Cumberland. Beside decorating and rewarding him, the Russian Government changed the name of Mount Batongol to that of Mount Alibert. Nearly every crowned head in Europe has honored him. With the consent of the Russian Government, Alibert now supplies Faber's house exclusively with graphite from the mine in Asiatic Siberia. Pencils of this material were first made by Baron Faber in 1861, and were not introduced into the Ameican market until 1865, from which time, artists and others perceived and acknowlrobe were as much patronized by Pompeian belies as our French corset-makers are to-day patronized by women of elegance. Over that band was worn a sort of jacket, with long sleeves, and made of the finest white When at home, the tunic covered the whole,

When at home, the tunic covered the whole, and the length of that ample flowing drapery, measured, somewhat, the virtue of the wearer, for it seems that the "purple women" of those days, preferred to wear their tunies very short, to show their legs laden with bracelets, while the Roman matrons lengthened the vesture by a flounce, embroidered with gold. The tunic was fastened around the waist by a belt, artistically hidden under the folds of the tucked-up drapery.

For the promenade, women of fashion wore a mantle, the beauty of which was best displayed by the style in which it exposed artists and others perceived and acknowledged their superiority. If the world were to endure a thousand years more, there is sufficient graphite in Mount Alibert to supply its population with good black pencils. TEXAN ORATORY.-Natural oratory is not a thing of the past in Texas. Not long since a member of the Legislature lamenting the death of one Col. Yell, a colleague, thus gave vent to his feelings:

"Mr. Speaker, it becomes my duty to announce that Andrew Jackson Yell, of Yell-ville, a member of this body, is no more. He has fell a victim to the grim and destroying tyrast Death who vesterday nut an end

displayed by the style in which it exposed the right breast, and was thrown over the left shoulder. These mantles were invariably white, and so fine in texture, that the incor-rigible Petronius speaks of them as being of "woven wind." "woven wind."

Fashiomable Roman women wore white kid boots. The "purple women" wore sandals, so as to let their feet be seen—those finely-shaped, large, Roman feet, which our modern taste would admire more had they

he has left a victim to the grim and destroy-ing tyrant, Death, who yesterday put an end to his mortal career; and he now lies lifeless at the pleasant boarding house of Mrs. Jones, on the Hill, where he and many other mem-bers of this House have long received every care and attention from that estimable lady, his room sein' now vacant and available for some other hoarder. een smaller. Extreme care was bestowed upon the nails of the feet and hands. There was one special slave invested with the responsibility of keeping the nails of her mistress properly paired, cleaned and tinted. Women never wore gloves, yet they delicately cherished their hands and fingers. They kept them beautiful, not by idleness alone, but by a variety of cosmetics intended to render the skin soft, smooth and flower-like. And, as the customs of these days made the fingers of women speak eloquently in gesticulation, the beauty of the hand could not be overlooked. Extreme care was bestowed upon the nails

Horace makes fun of some original wag, who was independent enough to cut his own nails, and dispense with the services of a barber or slave.

THE DAY TORTUGAS—A Washington correspondence of the Chicago Republican, dated Feb. 28th, says:
Another stricken woman's feet have pressed the costly Wilons of the Executive man-

ed the costly Wilons of the Executive man-sion, and sorrowfully as Hager's did the parched sward of the wilderness. It is the wife of Dr. Mudd, the man who was tried with the other conspirators, and now serving out his term at the desolate "Dry Tortugas." During the last dreadful yellow fever epi-demic our officers on the island testified to the almost superhuman efforts of Dr. Mudd in behalf of the prisoners and soldiers. He seemed to have a charmed life among the dead and dying. There was no duty so loathsome that he shrank from it, and when he could do no more for the sufferers in life e could do no more for the sufferers in life he helped to cover their remains with the salted sand. Armed with this testimony of the officers, for mouths Mrs. Mudd has at-tended Andrew Johnson like his shadow. One day last summer, a personal friend of the President's was admitted to the Execu-tive presence; as he took the lady's hand, he smilingly remarked: "I am sorry I kept you

The Earthquare in Bengal in January, is thus described in a letter from Silchai:

About a quarter to five o'clock in the evening, we had a terrible shock of an earthquare which has destroyed the whole station. I had just returned from Accruttipore Garden, where I was spending the day, and lay down on my bed to rest. I had been there hardly five minutes when the house commenced to shake and ten seconds afterward the wall was down over the bed I had been lying on, and the house was in ruins. I very providentially escaped, and did what I could to stop the panic. The ground rose about twenty feet in a long wave, and the river changed its course, and rushed upward for half an hour, overturning many boats. The earth opened in hundreds of piaces, and volumes of blue sand and water were thrown up everywhere. The river was a fearful sight; the water was thrown fifty feet up in the air, and the spouts were numerous. Our new building was thrown down level with the ground; also the spire of the church, and nearly all the station building. J. had a narrow escape. He and our minister were behind me in coming from Accuttipore, and had just time to jump out of the ferry-boat when it went down. Even when on the bank of the river he was nearly swallowed in the yawning guifa, but escaped by jumping over a large one before it closed.

I visited the bazzar before dark and found it in ruins. Water was spouting up from the eracks in the streets, and all the pucks. waiting."

She replied: "There is another lady who has been waiting longer than I have."

"Do you know her ?" asked the President.
"I never saw her before," said the lady.
The President called a meseanger saying.
"See who is in the ante-room waiting."
A smille crept over the meseanger's face as he answered, "It's only Mrs. Mudd."

"Only Mrs Mudd!" echoed the President, while a sneam of roin passed over his coun-"Only Mrs Mudd!" echoed the President, while a spasm of pain passed over his countenance: "that woman here again, after all I have said." At the same time the President put both hands to his face.

"Why do you allow yourself to be so annoyed?" said the friend, using the license which belongs to a woman's friendship.

"The President of the United States could not to be annoyed at anything; be-

ought not to be annoyed at anything; be-sides I have no right to put any one out of this house who comes to see me on business and behaves with propriety. Don't let us talk about that; let us think of something of all the forsaken places on this planet there is none that will compare in terror to the Dry Tortugas. By the side of it St Helena is a kind of terrestial Paradise. Nei ther friendly rock, shrub, tree, nor blade or crass is to be seen on its surface. It is ther friendly rock, shrub, tree, nor blade of grass is to be seen on its surface. It is a small, burning Sahara, planted in the bosom of the desolate sea, without a single casts to relieve its savage face. The garrison and prisoners have to depend entirely on cisterns for their supply of water, and out of the 37 carrenters who in the beginning of the rebellion went there with the corps of engineers to look after repairs, only four returned silve, and two of these have been confirmed invalids ever since. When the carpenter was questioned to explain the great mortality, he said it was owing, to this particular time, to miserable quarters prepared I visited the bazzar before dark and found it in ruins. Water was spouting up from the cracks in the streets, and all the pucka shops were down. Some of the houses are buried 20 feet below the level of the ground where they stood before, and I am afraid many lives are lost. We have nowhere to sleep to-night, but if we had, it would be out of the question, for, to make matters worse, the military are nearly all out of the station. News came to-day, while we were out, that the Loshal tribe had burned down the Woodlands and Soonahund buildings, that the planters were missing, and the coolies killed. Edgar left with a force to-day, but the real facts are not on hand. incitaity, he said it was owing, to this par-licular time, to miserable quarters perpared for the workmen, and to the bad water that was dealt out to them, of which, bad as it was, they could not get enough to supply their pressing wants. The island awarms with insects that bits and sting, and, if the soldiers on duty there were not frequently relieved and sent to the main land, mutlny and its attendant horrors would be sure to A young man from the country went into a drug store, the other day, and seeing people patronizing the soda fountain, at length, stepped up and called for a drink of 'that 'ere' for himself. After swallowing the foaming contents of the glass, and laying his money with a sallafied air upon the counter, he said: "Mister what do you call that, that bites so?" "That is soda water." "Wall," said he, "I s'posed it was sweetened wind." and its attendant horrors would be sure to follow. When a criminal deserves to explait ten thousand deaths in one, it is only neces-sary to send him to the Dry Tortugas.

the Pompeian Women BOSTON FANATICS QUARRELING ABOUT

Boston Fanatics Quarenting about Money.—A few years ago, Francis Jackson died, bating slavery, and willing \$10,000 to create a public sentiment to destroy it. He appointed Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and five others, trustees of the fund, with power to expend it for the above purpose. But before much of the money had been disbursed, slavery itself was destroyed, and the question stose, as to what should become of the fund. The Court determined that it should In the above purpose. But before much of the money had been disbursed, slavery itself was destroyed, and the question scoee, as to what should become of the fund. The Court determined that it should be administered by pres., that is, given to the charity that came nearest the original one, and to what particular purpose it should be turned, was left to the decision of a master in chancery. Before this referee, Wendell Phillips and three other trustees advocated the claims of the Anti-Slavery Standard. But Mr. Garrison. Edmond Quincy and Samuel May, desired that the money should go to the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, which employed Gov. Audred was counsel. As the Standard had only shout 3,000 subscribers, the referee very justly thought the money should go to the freedmen, and so the Court decreed. But, as a sop to the discontented trustees, the Chief Justice left to their discretion the time and manner of turning over the But, as a sop to the discontented trustees, the Chief Justice left to their discretion the time and manner of turning over the funds. This unfortunate provision, or rath-er lack of provision, left the matter as bad as before, as the Phillips party was for pay-ing the money in dribbling instalments, and the Garrison party for the surrender-ing up of the whole amount at once. Be-tween them both, the freedmen have "gone

A REMARKAME TREE—It would seem as if nature having finished the rest of the world in an orderly and sedate frame of mind, gave way to her frolicsome tendencies in Australia. Can anything be more essentially Indicrous than a kangaroo, or a tree which sheds its back instead of its leaves? Australia is the farce of creation. But amid all its oddities, we now and then find specimens of the useful and msgnificent. Among them is the Euculypins, a remarkable tree, which attains the height of five hundred feet, thus reaching dimensions which enable it literally to throw Eucolypins, a remarkable tree, which attains the height of five hundred feet, thus reaching dimensions which enable it literally to throw into the shade the farfamed gigantic trees of California. But, as it to vindicate its native Anstrallan right, to be peculiar, it combines what has never before been known to unite in a tree—great rapidity of growth, and great economical purposes, and make it invaluable as a means of restoring the forest growth in those regions which had been denuded of it. It has another peculiarity, which makes it still more available for the latter purpose, which is its adaption to the arid and warter-less portions of the globe in warm climates.

A tree planted in Algiers fifteen years ago has attained the volume and the qualities of an oak a hundred years old, and from a tree planted three years ago has spring a tree now four feet in circumference at the base. It is now being introduced into Italy upon the bare summits and mountain ridges, and as its leaves exhale a delightful fragrance and exercise a powerful anti-missmatic influence, perhaps it may counteract and drive buck the deadly blight which has for centuries been creeping up from the Potitine marshes upon the "Eternal City," and has made a desert creeping up from the Pontine marshes upon the "Eternal City," and has made a desert of busy Roman life and the site of gorgeous palatial villas.

We must not omit that the bark of this

without," and the Supreme Court will soon have to make a final disposition of the case by enjoining the trustees to "fork over" the whole amount at once.—Bos. Jour.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.



Sugar and Molasses. CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

ONOMEA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869 Coming in, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses Crop 1869

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI
Order to the Court House, in the town of Hilo.

P. S. LYMAN.

Circuit Judge ad J. C. Coming in, for sale in quanti-

ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, MAKEE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molas Now coming in, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. BREWER & CO.,

WAILUKU PLANTATION.

NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR Sale in quantities to suit purel C. BREWER & CO.,

CHOICE SUGAR FROM KAALAEA AND LAIE PLANTA-TIONS, now coming in and for sale by THEO. H. DAVIES,

Received per Idaho, GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR. J Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from New Crop of Wheat of 1868.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1868 ... In barrels and half barrels.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO. Cotton Canvas.

A MERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sa by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO. Pia! Pia!

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALI-ity. For Sale by BOLLES & CO. Japan Tea! SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALI-A ties, in papers. For Sale by 1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pearl Barley, IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.

A For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court-In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Richard B. Neville, of Kons, Island of Hawaii,

Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, April 27th, 1869.—15-3t

Supreme Court-In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Law rence of Honolulu, Island of Oaku, dec'd. rence of Honolula, Island of Oahn, dee'd.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Hon. James W. Austin, Executor under the Will of Robert Lawrence, of Honolula, Island of Oahn, deceased, for a settlement of the accounts of the Estate of Robert Lawrence, aftresaid, deceased, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of the applica-tion aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the chambers of the Chief

Justice, in the Court House, Honoluiu. WM. HUMPHREYS. Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honelulu, April 19, 1869.—14-3t

Supreme Court of Hawaiian Islands.

We must not omit that the bark of this remarkable tree is very hard and very rich in tanning. We hope some enterprising horticulturist will introduce the tree into this country. What a magnificent tree it would be for our streets and public squares—towering hundreds of feet above our houses and shedding upon the whole air the coolness of its shade and the sweetness of its perfume.

I SIDNEY SMITH TAKEN DOWN.—It was at this same dinner (at the Founding Hospital) that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterward. He had been conversing in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his cis a-ris at the table, a Swiss gentleman of education, connected with his country's emhassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldiers and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as they fought for honor, while the Swiss fought for money. "The fact is," answered the Swiss, gentleman, "see coach of us fight for what each most sensis."—Lippincott's Magazine. chies of the Clerk of this Court, wherein they claim of you, the Defendants, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for money had and received to their use. And the said Plaintiffs further set forth, that Messrs. H. Haekfeld & Co., of Honolulu, are in possession of certain goods and effects of the Defendants, and pray for process of this Court to cite them as trustees of the Defendants, to appear on or before the aforesaid fifth day of July.

And proof having been made to the satisfaction of the said Chief Justice that the Defendants are not now resident in this King-

fendants are not now resident in this king dom, summons is ordered, to be made by pub-lication, as by the statute in such case pro-L. McCULLY.

Clerk of Supreme Court. Honolulu, March 23d, 1869.—12-3m

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George R. Tuck-er, of Kaupakuea, Hilo, Island of Hawaii,

PROPER application having been made to the undersigned, one of the Circuit Judges of the 3d Judicial Circuit, by Paaloa Tucker, for letters of administration upon the Estate of George E. Tueker, of Kau-pakues, Hilo, Hawaii, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may con-cern, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of May

Circuit Judge 3d J. C. Hilo, Hawaii, March 30, 1860.—13-4t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the will of JOHN P. HUGHES, bereby notifies all parties indebted to the listate of said deceased, to make immediate payment to F. H. Harris, and all parties having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, and with the proper rouchers, if any exist, within six months from this date, or they will be

J. W. AUSTIN. Honolulu, April 28th, 1969,-15-4t

Executor's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Richard Henry Gillmore, deceased. ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late R. H. Gillmore, are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Honolulu, March 30, 1869.—11-5t

NOTICE. DE IT KNOWN, to all holders of Property, (real and personal, not already disposed of,) belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. L. Haulelen, that the undersigned requests them to make an exhibit of the same to my agent, W. P. Stevenson.

CHARLES KANAINA. Honolulu, Peb. 18, 1869,-6-3m NOTICE.

HEREBY NOTIFY all persons, that under a Power of Attorney, duly recorded, I alone am authorized to execute Deeds, Leases, and Contracts, affecting the Real and Personal Estate of Queen Downger KALAMA, to collect her reats and dues, and to transact all and every matter of business affecting her interests.

5-3m CHARLES H. JUDD.

Manila Cordage,